

Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality!

S. C. HERRICK, Editor.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1862.

Bank of Tennessee.

In two former articles, we have endeavored to show the effects of the removal of the capital of the Bank of Tennessee upon the Common Schools and Academies, and also upon the depositors. We have shown that a capital of \$5,000,000 has been taken away from the people of Tennessee by men, who so far from having a right to seize and appropriate it, had actually sworn to keep and protect it and devote it to the purposes for which it was intended. We have seen the rich man's large deposits, together with the poor man's hard earnings, filched from them. We have also seen the poor man's indigent children robbed of the only means they had for obtaining an education—means which the Government, in its wisdom and benevolence, had set apart for that purpose.

It seems, however, that these unscrupulous speculators, yielding to the importunities of ISAM G. HARRIS, not only stole what they got, but rendered nearly worthless what they left behind. For the note-holder has suffered nearly as much as the depositor, in the unparalleled depreciation of the notes. There is now a large circulation of the notes of this Bank, in the State of Tennessee. It is found in the rich man's coffers and the poor man's purse. Many persons relying upon the solvency of this Bank, had converted all their funds into its currency. And now they find that they "have reckoned without their host." By an event which they did not foresee, and which no honest man could have anticipated, these bills which would have been at par to-day, and have commanded more confidence, than perhaps any circulating medium in the State have, at one fall, dropped down forty cents on the dollar, leaving on our hands a currency so depreciated that it embarrasses rather than facilitates commercial transactions.

We ask you now to trace the effect of this to the farmer and the mechanic, and you will find that they suffer even more greatly than the merchant and the tradesman. The one has converted the produce of his farm, and the other the workmanship of his hands, baptised with the sweat of his brow, into this currency. So that it is like stealing from the farmer two-fifths of his grain, and from the toilsome mechanic two-fifths of his labor. We could trace these results much farther, but it is unnecessary, for, in a word, Gov. HARRIS took the kernel and left us the shell. But we know no Secessionist will complain, because Gov. HARRIS and his friends did it.

How is it that the people of Tennessee can be so blinded, by passion or prejudice, as not to perceive the deep deception and great fraud that has been practiced upon them by the leaders of this rebellion. Let us cast a single glance back to the days preceding the domestic troubles which agitate our country.

Prior to and on the eve of this rebellion, we were a quiet, thrifty, prosperous and happy people. The farmer, without molestation, tilled his soil, raised and sold his produce at excellent prices, and with the money purchased his yearly supplies. The mechanic, without interruption, toiled for profitable wages, and furnished a comfortable home, and an ample support for his family. The merchant bought and sold his goods, and with the profits provided an income for his maintenance and a support for his declining years. The minister, the lawyer and physician quietly pursued their vocations. The courts of justice were open to every man, where his rights could be maintained and his wrongs redressed. Schools and academies threw wide their portals for the education of the youth of the land, and the hum of voices, told the struggle and the hopes of the pupils. And on every Sabbath day, all assembled at the house of worship to hear the word of God proclaimed in its purity and simplicity. Smiling peace prevailed at home and abroad.

Finally peace to be heard from the "stump," like distant peals of thunder preceding the storm, words of alarm, complaining of invaded rights and threatened injuries. The oft told tale, though founded on the imagination, engendered belief. Congressmen, State Legislators and finally ministers of the Gospel, came up

and waded the story, which editors began to echo. Sensational articles began to appear, until the sheets of the newspapers crackled and burned with the fires of rebellion. The infection reached the youth of the land and their thoughtless temerity added to the confusion. Quietly behind the scenes, with Argus eyes and Cerberian mouths, and Briarean hands, stood the leaders, pulling the wires, cheering the actors, and watching the puppets play.

They told the startling tale of a President being elected in a constitutional way and by a constitutional majority, to whom they were in sentiment opposed; in consequence of which one State, and, after a while, five others had "seceded." Imagination did the rest.

The rolling drum, and the shrill fife, followed by a new and strange flag, were heard and seen throughout the State. The farmer forsok his plow; the mechanic abandoned his shop; the merchant deserted his counter; the lawyer relinquished his brief; the physician neglected his patient; the minister forgot his pulpit; the courts of justice were closed; schools and academies ceased to exist; houses of worship were unheeded, and smiling peace, fleeing the land, resigned her place to "grim visaged war." On a hundred battle fields, the broken bones, the bruised and lacerated nerve and muscle are offered up on the unhallowed altar of an accursed rebellion. Disease in its thousand varied forms, as a ministering spirit to Death, riots and revels in countless hospitals. And all because Lincoln was elected and South Carolina seceded. Was ever people so duped, so infatuated. For though ingenuitly may seek to excuse and sophism to deceive, it resolves itself into this—political demagogues were disappointed and restless South Carolina dissatisfied.

Arrested.

Major Wm. Ledbetter, Hon. Charles E. Ready and D. D. Wendel, Esq., of Murfreesboro', and Jo. C. Rye, Esq., Cashier of the Branch Bank of Tennessee, of Columbia, were arrested and brought to this city, a few days since.

Was it Fair?

When the State of Tennessee first raised her troops, the promise was made and believed that they should "defend the State from invasion." No sooner, however, were they sworn into the State service than they were transferred to the "Confederate States;" and now they are not only compelled to remain beyond the State, but they are also, by the conscription act, forced into the service for three years or during the war, instead of one year.

The Nashville press, at one time, teemed with accounts of the charity, the benevolence and the disinterested, patriotic generosity of the citizens. Large sums of money were subscribed, and houses, rent free, given to the families of the Southern soldiers. What has become of all this active charity and benevolence? What of the subscriptions so pompously made? Where are the houses, free of rent to the families of the soldiers? Sit near me, I want to whisper a secret into your ear—Not a dollar of these subscriptions has been paid since the Confederate army left, and the very men who pretended to furnish these families, rent free, with houses, are now trying to turn them out, because they think their selfish purposes can no longer be subserved. Don't mention it—somebody's feelings might be wounded.

The fact is, the wives of these soldiers are daily informing Gov. Johnson that these men are attempting to turn them out of those houses, but he, in every case, requires that they shall remain undisturbed.

The Rebel organs denounce President Lincoln for suggesting that the United States Government, if any State wishes to get rid of its slaves, shall purchase them. And yet all these organs, we have no doubt, approve the course of the Rebel Commissioners in London, who are said in the English papers to have proposed, that, if Great Britain would acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy, all children born of slave parents after the recognition should be free.

On the battle-field at Pittsburg Landing one poor fellow, a boy, who could not have been over fourteen, was found lying against a tree, a knife in his hand, with which he had carved the letters John Dan. The N was but partly finished, when death had compelled him to give up the gloomy task of carving his own epitaph.

For the Louisville Journal.

To the mind of the statesman, the patriot, the philosopher, and the philanthropist, there is, perhaps, presented no more fertile field of inquiry than in events recently past add now transpiring in the United States. The human intellect is on the alert, while great and novel questions are being evolved, the determination of which may eventuate in the ultimate welfare of the people and well-being of the Government. Among the most interesting questions thus arising, it is probable many will be found in the current history of Tennessee.

In ordaining and establishing the Constitution of the United States, the people expressly declare its object "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." This is the action of the people of the United States, and of the States in their sovereign capacities, not carved out of existing State sovereignties, nor a surrender of powers already existing in the State governments. These powers remained unaltered and unimpaired, except so far as granted by the people to the Government of the United States. (1 Wheat. 324, 4 Wheat. 316.)

Something over 12 months ago, the State of Tennessee, by a vote of nearly seventy thousand, refused to call a convention to deliberate upon the question of Union or Disunion, but that her friendly relations toward the National Government might be unfavorably affected. Yet, subsequently, by the astonishing intrigue of ambitious leaders, she was hurried into the vortex of rebellion, and so violent was the usurpation which immediately ensued, that for a time the authority of the United States was held in abeyance or suspension—the Union endangered—justice perverted, domestic tranquility disturbed, if not destroyed, and the blessings of liberty ceased to us by the action of the people in the formation of our national constitution nearly lost to us and our posterity. And all this seemed to be done by existing State sovereignties, pretending the resumption of powers formerly surrendered to the United States by the separate States. No sooner, however, had Tennessee been thus seduced and involved than she was deserted and betrayed by these very leaders, and, though for a time deprived of the presence of the United States Government, she was left so completely destitute of all State Government, that three thousand officers were actually vacated, either by the abdication or active treason of the incumbents. Strange as it may appear, this seems almost exclusively to have been a rebellion of officeholders—legislative, judicial and executive—all of whom had solemnly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States.

Our National Government, finding this State in such a condition, resolved at once to perform the high and responsible duties imposed upon her by the Constitution, she being required to preserve the Union, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, &c. It was evident she had the power, otherwise the duty would be entirely nugatory. For though the case of Tennessee was anomalous, yet the obligation of the National Government being fixed and defined, the necessary power is held to result by implication. (Tucker's Blackstones, 202.) For there is not a grant of powers in the Constitution of the United States which does not draw after it others not expressed, but vital to their exercise; not substantive and independent, but auxiliary and subordinate. (6 Wheat. 204. 1 Hall's Law Journal 465, Sergeant's Commentaries Law 301.) The power and the duty corresponding, the choice of the means; as well as the method, was left to the goodness and wisdom of the Government.

The United States, with maternal solicitude and sorrow, beheld and commiserated the condition of Tennessee, and regretted the violent temporary suspension of national authority, by which she was prevented from rendering earlier relief. Accordingly, no sooner had Tennessee's enemies been stripped of their usurped power, than it was re-vested to place her at once in the same position toward the National Government which she had occupied prior to the commencement of the rebellion. Tennessee not being in a territorial condition, and it being constitutionally impossible to reduce her to such, she having framed her Constitution, submitted it to Congress, and been formally received into the sisterhood of States, thus becoming an integral part of the Union; there being no civil government here, and no means of immediately reorganizing the civil power—it therefore became necessary to meet the exigencies of the occasion, by the administration of civil government under a military form. And the civil and military power being happily and harmoniously blended, Governor Andrew Johnson, being nominated by the President, was confirmed by the Senate Brigadier General, and assigned to the State of Tennessee as his field of duty, clothed with all proper powers for the same.

When this appointment was announced, it was feared by some of our intelligent citizens, notwithstanding Governor Johnson's strong native intelligence, enriched by fine education, and cultivated and enlarged by the close, intense study of many years, that so greatly had he suffered and such just cause had he for complaint as well as anger, perhaps his feelings would so far away as to embitter him and mark his administration with an unfortunate severity. But since his arrival here—since his views and opinions have become known—since his policy has been announced and his conduct observed—since his entire forgetfulness of private injury has been manifested by his exclusive devotion to the interests and welfare of the Government, it is believed that a more salutary selection could not have been made. As Brigadier General assigned to this State, he is the accredited representative of the United States. Being sent here to "insure domestic tranquility," and to extend the protection of the Government to the people in consideration of their allegiance, he is possessed of the right to exercise such means as would secure the attainment of these ends.

Judging from his conduct, heretofore, as well as from the policy he has announced, he intends conforming as nearly to the rules and regulations of civil as is possible under existing circumstances; and he will only resort to the military arm for the enforcement of the law, when the civil authority is inadequate to its accomplishment. He comes to the State, which he has so long served and deeply loved, as a pacificator, situated alone by an earnest, patriotic desire to promote her true and substantial happiness. In his Appeal to the People of Tennessee, he says:

"To the people, themselves, the protection of the Government is extended. All their rights will be duly respected, and their wrongs redressed when made known. Those who through the dark and weary night of the rebellion have maintained their allegiance to the Federal Government, will be honored. The strong and misdeeds will be welcomed on their return. And while it may become necessary in vindicating the rigidity of the law, and in restoring the imperial majesty of the law, and in reasserting its imperial sway, to punish intelligent and conscious treason in high places, no merely retaliatory or vindictive policy will be adopted. To those, especially, who in a private, unofficial capacity have assumed an attitude of hostility to the Government, a full and complete amnesty for all past acts and declarations is offered, upon the one condition of their again yielding them lives peaceful citizens to the just supremacy of the laws. This I advise them to do for their own good, and for the peace and welfare of our beloved State entrusted to me by the associations of long and active years, and by the enjoyment of her highest honors."

The mission of Gov. Johnson is to reorganize the State Government, and enable Tennessee to resume her appropriate relation to the Federal Government, and while this is being done "to preserve the public property of the State, to give the protection of law to the persons and private property of the citizens. To all of which it becomes his duty to fill the vacuum created by the State shall be restored so far to its accustomed quiet, that the people can assemble at the ballot and select agents of their own choice. Otherwise, anarchy would prevail and no man's life or property would be safe from the desperate and unprincipled."

The performance of these delicate, difficult, and laborious duties will require the fullest exercise of his knowledge of men; his personal acquaintance with the people of Tennessee, their wants, opinions, views, and sentiments; his firm will and indomitable resolution; his determined energy, and tireless industry; his quick discernment, sound judgment and strong common sense, united to his warm love for Tennessee and his patriotic attachment to the Constitution, the laws, and government of the United States. The task, we confess, is Herculean, but we have an abiding faith in his ability for its successful accomplishment.

A NATIVE TENNESSEAN.

Nashville, April 28, 1862.

The National Intelligencer, of April 26th, says the French Minister, M. Mercier, who has returned to Washington from his visit to Richmond, states that he never heard until his arrival here of Dr. Lemoine, who is said by the Richmond papers to have had an interview with the Minister, and to have represented thirty-thousand Frenchmen. A Washington letter says:

"It is well known here the object of M. Mercier's visit to Richmond was to secure the safety of the large quantity of tobacco which was purchased there last fall on account of the French Government monopoly, the Regie. The amount of these purchases is now said to be nearer four millions of dollars than one and a half, as heretofore stated. The tobacco purchases were made, for the greater part, with much privacy, through the agency of a citizen of Baltimore."

Cem. Porter's Mortar Fleet.

The following is the composition of Commander Porter's Mortar Fleet at New Orleans:

Commander David Porter, U. S. N.
FIRST DIVISION.
Schooner Norfolk Packet, Lieutenant Watson Smith, U. S. N., commanding division; Acting Master, Edgar C. Meriam; Assistant Surgeon, A. B. Judson, Captain's Clerk, William Ferguson.
Schooner Oliver A. Lee—Acting Master, Washington Godfrey, commanding.
Schooner Perry—Acting Master, Geo. H. Wood, commanding.
Schooner C. P. Williams—Acting Master, Amos R. Langthorn, commanding.
Schooner Arletta—Acting Master, Thomas E. Smith, commanding.
Schooner Wm. Bacon—Acting Master, Wm. P. Rogers, commanding.
Schooner Sophronia—Acting Master, John A. Darling, commanding.

SECOND DIVISION.
Schooner T. A. Ward, Lieutenant Walter W. Queen, U. S. N., commanding division. Acting-master, J. Duncan Graham; Assistant Surgeon, A. A. Hechling; Captain's Clerk, Archer Tevjo.
Schooner Sydney C. Jones, Acting Master Robert Adams commanding.
Schooner Matthew Vaseer, Acting Master Hugh H. Savage commanding.
Schooner Maria J. Carleton, Acting Master Charles A. Jack commanding.
Schooner Orville, Acting Master Francis E. Blanchard commanding.
Schooner Adolph Hugel, Acting Master Hollis B. Jenks commanding.
Schooner George Mangham, Acting Master John Collins, Jr., commanding.

THIRD DIVISION.
Barkentine Horace Beale, Lieut. K. Randolph Brez, U. S. N., commanding division. Acting Master George W. Sanner; Assistant Surgeon, Robert T. Ely; Captain's Clerk, Albert W. Bacon.
Schooner John Griffiths, Acting Master Henry Brown, commanding.
Schooner Sarah Brain, Acting Master Abraham Christian, commanding.
Schooner Racer, Acting Master Alvin Piquay, commanding.
Brig S. Foss, Acting Master Henry B. Williams, commanding.
Schooner H. W. Jacobs, Acting Master Lewis Pooling, commanding.
Schooner Dan Smith, Acting Master Geo. W. Brown, commanding.

RESERVE DIVISION OF STEAMERS.
Steamer Ocotara, flag ship of Commander Porter, Lieut. Geo. Brown commanding.
Steamer Harriet Lane, Lieut. J. D. Wainwright commanding.
Steamer Owashee, Lieut. John Groat commanding.
Steamer Westfield, Commander Wm. B. R. R. commanding.
Steamer Olcott, Lieut. J. H. Baldwin commanding.
Steamer Miami, A. D. Harral commanding.
Steamer Jackson, Lieut. Samuel Woodworth commanding.
Steamer M. B. Forbes, Acting Master Ely commanding.

New Advertisements.

THEATRE.

DUFFIELD & SANDS.
W. H. EVERETT.

TWO SPLENDID DRAMAS!

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 3rd.

THE IDIOT WITNESS!

Characters by Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. PIERCE, Mr. FLETCHER, Mrs. BERNARD, &c., &c.

NEW SONG, - - - - - Mr. DUFFIELD.

FANCY DANCE, - - - - - Miss CONSTANCE.

MOMENTOUS QUESTION, OR, WOMAN'S TRIALS.

Characters by Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. PIERCE, Mr. FLETCHER, Mrs. BERNARD, Miss BURLAN, &c., &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box Seats, \$1.00. - - - - - 50

Second Circle, 75 cents. - - - - - 25

Donor's seats at 50 cents, 25

Exchange, Banking, - - - - -

COLLECTION OFFICE,

ARTHUR BLAND,

No. 403 MAIN STREET.

(BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

TENNESSEE, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, Georgia and Alabama Bank Notes for sale.

Orders for Southern currency filled at the very best market rates. - - - - -

TAKE NOTICE.

WITNES MY WIFE, SARAH J. SWANEY, HAS

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Committed to Jail.

O' Davidson County, Tenn., April 27, 1862, a negro man, who says his name is ALBERT, and says he belongs to Lewis L. Daley, of Wilson County, Tenn., age about 32 years; very black; 5 feet 8 inches high; weighs about 160 or 170 pounds. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs. J. M. HINTON, Sheriff and Jailor of D. C.

Committed to Jail.

O' Davidson County, Tenn., April 27, 1862, a negro man, who says his name is ALBERT, and says he belongs to Lewis L. Daley, of Wilson County, Tenn., age about 32 or 40 years; weighs about 160 or 170 pounds; no marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs. J. M. HINTON, Sheriff and Jailor of D. C.

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O' Davidson County, Tenn., April 27, 1862, a negro man, who says his name is ALBERT, and says he belongs to Lewis L. Daley, of Wilson County, Tenn., age about 32 years; weighs about 160 or 170 pounds; color, black; scar on right cheek bone, and is branded by a black iron on his back; 8 feet 8 inches high; weighs about 160 or 170 pounds. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs. J. M. HINTON, Sheriff and Jailor of D. C.

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